

THREE ISSUES

Made by the Democrats Intelligently Discussed.

TREACHERY OF AGUINALDO.

Our Title to the Philippines—Beginning of the Insurrection—Not a Struggle for Independence—Bryan and His Party Responsible for the Ratification of the Treaty of Paris—Equally Responsible for Increase in the Army—McKinley Doing His Duty—Bryan's Absurd Claims.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—By the fortunes of war and the treaty of Paris, the islands of Porto Rico and the Philippines were ceded to the United States by Spain. This included Spain's title and rights of sovereignty, and gave up an absolute title, far better than that which we received with Louisiana.

The Philippines consist of hundreds of islands, rich in natural resources. They are inhabited by sixty different tribes, who speak as many languages. Spain had possession and control of the whole archipelago for three hundred years. At times the inhabitants rebelled against the tyranny of her rule and insurrections took place, but these were always suppressed sooner or later.

Paid to Leave the Islands.

Just previous to our war with Spain there had been a local insurrection under the leadership of the agitator, Aguinaldo, and some others. These leaders, who had given Spain no little trouble for years, were finally paid a large sum of money by that nation to leave the islands altogether, which they did, and the rebellion thereupon came to an end.

Aguinaldo, however, returned after the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Admiral Dewey, for the purpose, as he claimed, of organizing forces to assist the Americans in the capture and retention of Manila. But only a few days after his arrival and before Manila was taken his real purpose was exposed by the issuance of a proclamation by him, announcing a dictatorial government over all the islands with himself as dictator; also other proclamations relating to military operations and to the treatment of those who opposed them.

Actual hostilities were precipitated by the attempt of Aguinaldo to secure a position within the American lines, after Manila had been captured by our forces.

Shot for Passing Our Guards.

One of his lieutenants, who was in command of those who tried to pass our guards, was shot by the latter after repeated and unsuccessful attempts on his part to halt the party without firing. The insurgent party returned the fire and then retreated, when rockets were immediately sent up by Aguinaldo and our lines were attacked on all sides.

These hostilities were commenced and carried on by Aguinaldo before the Philippine policy of the United States had been announced, and therefore the ratification of the treaty of Paris. After the latter took place, Aguinaldo issued another proclamation, calling on the natives to massacre every foreigner. It was dated February 15, 1899, and the second clause reads as follows: "The Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested; but all other individuals of whatever race they may be will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation."

Confined to Part of One Tribe.

From this time our army has been trying to put down the insurrection and assert the authority of the United States. It should be noted that this insurrection is confined to part of one tribe only, headed by Aguinaldo. It is not a struggle of the Philippine nation for independence, but a scheme of the wily Aguinaldo to further his own personal ambition. No protests or opposition have been made by any except Aguinaldo and his followers. The people as a whole welcome the Americans. The commission that negotiated the treaty of Paris, ceding to us the Philippines and Porto Rico, was composed of both Democrats and Republicans. The ratification of the treaty was brought about by representatives of all parties, including ten Democrats, three Populists, three Silverites, and one independent. It required a two-thirds vote, and there was just one vote above the necessary number. Bryan himself came to Washington expressly for the purpose of urging his party in Congress to vote for ratification.

Urged Ratification.

He also had an able article on the subject in the New York Journal, in which he urged ratification. Senator Morgan, (Dem.), of Alabama, in a speech before the senate, May 25, 1899, thus referred to Bryan's efforts in this direction:

"I am proud that our distinguished party leader, Mr. Bryan, came to Washington to urge the Democrats of the senate to ratify the treaty of Paris."

While the treaty was before the senate an amendment was offered by Senator Vest, which provided for the acquisition of the Philippines on the same basis as Cuba. Had this amendment been passed it would have prevented the war in the islands of the archipelago. But through the influence of Bryan it failed to pass, and the treaty was ratified and the islands became ours.

An Important Fact.

Bryan also used his great influence for the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for carrying out the provisions of the treaty, and forty-eight Democrats, nine Populists, and nine Silverites joined the Republicans in the house of representatives and voted for that bill. Right here let me call the reader's attention to an important fact, viz., that the ratification of the treaty and the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for carrying out its provisions, took place AFTER THE ATTACK BY AGUINALDO ON OUR SOLDIERS. Those who voted

HE HAD SORE THROAT
And is Gargling With
TONSILINE
That's one way of using it.
Take it, gargle, spray it, TONSILINE never fails, 25 and 50 cents.
All druggists.
The Tonsiline Company, Canton, Ohio.

for ratification and for the appropriation knew this, and they also knew that their acts would compel the President to suppress the insurrection in our new possessions. No other possible course was left for the President, who had sworn to do his duty as the law directs.

Having acquired sovereignty over the Philippines, it became necessary that we should enlarge our army in order to meet the existing situation in the islands and assert our authority. Congress therefore provided that the regular army (27,000 men) might be temporarily increased to 65,000 men, and in addition 35,000 volunteers were authorized, to serve until July 1, 1901. The bill passed the senate by a vote of 52 to 13, or three-fourths of the body. It was supported by all the leading Democrats, and all the Populists except one. It passed the house by a vote of 283 to 52.

Bryan's Absurd Claims.

The object of this bill, or the effect of it, was to give the President power to suppress the insurrection and maintain our authority in the Philippines, and every member of Congress clearly understood this. This is the authority and the power the President is now using in his efforts to uphold the honor of our flag in our new possessions.

Bryan now makes the absurd claim that the United States has no right or title to the Philippines; that we acquired the islands and intend to govern their people without their consent. And because our President is trying to quell the guerrilla warfare of Aguinaldo and restore peace—as the treaty compelled him to do—Bryan calls it "imperialism," and further says that the liberties of our own people are in danger!

In view of Bryan's efforts to have the treaty ratified, and of the purpose of Congress to have the authority of the United States in the Philippines maintained, his ravings about the "consent of the governed," "imperialism," "militarism," etc., are contemptible, to say the least. He is justly rebuked in the words of Senator McLeary, (Dem.) of South Carolina, in a speech in favor of holding the Philippines, delivered in the United States senate, February 25, 1900, as follows:

Not a Political Question.

"This is not a political question. It is not and should not be made an issue between the great national parties. It is a question higher and broader than mere party policy, and should not be determined by partisan judgment merely to secure party advantage or success. . . . The frightful ghost, 'imperialism,' has been held up to frighten and deceive. . . . I believe the time has come when our people (of the south) are prepared to consider these grave questions from the standpoint of reason and interest, and when they are not to be beguiled by appeals to passion and prejudice."

It should be noted that while Bryan objects to our holding the Philippines, he has not a word to say against our holding Porto Rico, which was acquired under the same treaty which Bryan himself helped ratify. To be consistent he should oppose our authority in the latter island. But Porto Rico is "another story" to him; he would make no votes in opposing our rights thereto, because the people understand the situation too well.

Solely for Political Effect.

The treasonable opposition of Bryan and his party leaders to the policy of the administration in the Philippines—carried on solely for political effect—has prolonged the insurrection. There is abundant proof of this in letters from anti-expansionists in the United States to Aguinaldo and his associates. In the columns of a prominent newspaper published in the Philippines; in documents captured from the insurgents; in the report of the non-partisan Taft Philippine commission, which says, "It is conceded by all but men in arms, and is implied in their proclamation, that if the election confirms the present policy the remnant of the insurrection will disappear within sixty days," etc.; and finally in the letters of our soldiers. One of the latter, the son of an old-school Democrat, residing near Washington, says in a letter to his parents:

Encouraged Our Enemies.

"The anti-expansionists at home have simply ruined all prospects of any peaceable termination of the troubles here, at least until after election. They have encouraged our men and encouraged our enemies. . . . They are guilty of the highest treason and hundreds of deaths must of necessity be laid at their door. . . . The natives have the greatest confidence in Bryan, and they do not hesitate to tell us that as soon as he is elected the soldiers will all be sent away and they will run things to suit themselves."

It is a fact of record that within the past century the Democratic party has been the leader and promoter of expansion or so-called "imperialism." Under the administrations of Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Monroe, and James K. Polk (all Democrats), the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada, was effected. The "consent of the governed" in these territories was not obtained nor was it even sought. In fact the right to acquire territory by treaty, without the consent of the inhabitants, has never before been questioned until we became possessed of the Philippines and Bryan, the glory-grabber, commenced his final race for "one term only" in the white house.

Will Pull Down the Flag.

Bryan repeatedly says that if elected he will pull down our flag in the Philippines and recall our soldiers. In such a man the choice of intelligent voters for the highest office in the land? In the words of a valued friend of the writer, "If Bryan and his hungry horde are

permitted to do so, like a flock of buzzards upon Washington, it will be worse for the nation than if we had been beaten by Spain in the war of 1898." CHARLES H. COE.

Warning to Hunters: Beware of Your Gun.

With the coming of the game season, which opens almost of the states in October, the newspapers regularly begin the chronicle of accidents from firearms. These accidents are no recurrent and are frequently fatal as the drowning catastrophes of the swimming and boating season.

It is likely that in the course of a year as many men are killed by the accidental discharge of firearms as were shot in the entire Cuban campaign of the Spanish-American war. Modern improvements have removed a great many of the dangers, which formerly were associated with the use of guns, so that while the gun may still occur accidents, probably nine-tenths of all shooting fatalities that happen are due primarily to carelessness.

The testimony of the Maine and Adirondack guides, and in fact of nearly every man who has had a long experience in dealing with amateur hunters, is that ninety out of every hundred accidents are due either to ignorance or to carelessness. It is a curious fact that men who are careful and painstaking in the ordinary occupations of life become dangerously careless when they go out into the woods or along the southern duck streams for a few days of shooting.

Guns are placed standing in exposed places, are drawn muzzle foremost through brush fences, are loaded carelessly, and in using the gun, regardless of quick acting locks, into the bottoms of boats. Considering the extent to which eyes those of considerable experience are guilty of these indiscretions, it is surprising that there are not more fatal accidents.

With the up-to-date hammerless gun, equipped with the safety lock, there is not much danger to the hunter in ordinary handling. The danger comes from the careless or inexperienced hunter, who will not leave standing or lying about his camp unless the charges are drawn. The majority of amateur hunters, however, are not provided with such apparatus, and in using the old-fashioned shot-gun or rifle, the only safe rule is to exercise the greatest possible caution.

In the pursuit of game birds, which afford the greatest amount of sport to hunters, great care should be taken in handling the gun. These birds are all kinds and patterns from the primitive brush or rail structure to the trimly built dividing line of boards or wire. One of the most frequent causes of accidents is the careless holding or handling of guns in getting over or through one of these fences. Many cases have been recorded where unthinking men have climbed a fence and then pulled their guns through after them. In such cases the danger is always of the hammer or trigger catching on some protruding twig or point.

Another method to be avoided in fence climbing is that of holding the gun down on a level with the knees. In this case the muzzle may slip and fall forward, the gun is likely to be fired into his body. The only correct way of holding the ordinary gun in climbing a fence is with the weapon across the shoulder, stock foremost and hammer turned downward. In this case the gun is very little danger of any damage being done, even though the gun be accidentally discharged.

In getting out of or into a boat or wagon the gun should never be drawn out by the barrel, as there is always a chance of its catching on some obstruction and being fired. Nor should a loaded gun be thrown down, across the thwart of a boat or into the bottom of a wagon, for the same reason. In handling a gun, a model of care should be held, and all other members of the party before discharging a weapon in any direction. In walking through a forest trail the gun should be held with the muzzle pointing up and the lock held close to the shoulder, where there is no likelihood of its catching on projecting twigs or branches. Finally and most important of all is the rule which every experienced hunter indorses: Never, intentionally or unintentionally, point the muzzle of a gun at any person.

In the reading, these directions seem so simple as hardly to be worth expression, but in practice they are entirely disregarded by a great many hunters who ought to know better. One need only read the reports of accidents which are certain to be published in the newspapers every day from now to the end of the hunting season to be convinced of this, says an exchange.

When the report of a partridge is heard almost underneath the feet, or when a deer breaks cover a few yards away, even the man who is ordinarily cool headed and careful may forget himself and blize away regardless of what may be in range of his fire. Every region where moose or deer are hunted has a half-dozen stories of men who have been killed by mistake for game, and every man who has had much experience in still hunting knows how easy it is to mistake a human being for a deer in the distance and in the uncertain light of the forest undergrowth.

Negro Creates a Panic.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—With two large revolvers, Samuel Simpson, colored, this afternoon created a panic in State street. He applied both weapons into a crowd, shooting from a window. Two men were seriously injured and a third received three severe scalp wounds. His feeling over the loss of a job caused the shooting. Simpson did not resist when the police arrested him.

The Indictments Reported.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The grand jury of Passaic county, N. J., to-day reported indictments for murder and rape against McAllister, Kerr, Campbell and Death, the men accused of having caused the death of Jennie Benschneider, of Paterson, ten days ago.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation, indigestion, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wreathed complexion. Electric Bile is the best medicine in the world to regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strength, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin and complexion. It cures all cases of indigestion, constipation, and run-down invalids. Only to be found at Lozan Drug Co's Drug Store.

U.S. Inspd.

is only stamped on meats that are perfect in quality. Swift's Premium Hams and Premium Bacon are so branded.

Swift and Company
Chicago Kansas City Omaha
St. Paul St. Joseph
Wheeling Branch, 50-52 Sixteenth Street

TOPICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

The writer was asked a few days ago whether there was scientific instruction on the subject of temperance in the Wheeling schools, and as a matter of course he was forced to state that there was not, except in the grammar room. All pupils who pass through our ward schools preparatory to the high school study physiology, and in this is taught the effects of alcohol, narcotics, tobacco, etc., on the human system. In the lower rooms there are no text books on the subject of temperance. This does not say, though, that there is no temperance instruction given. Teachers are expected to give such instruction in every way, and at all times, whenever there is an opportunity to make it effective, and these opportunities come almost daily. It is a debatable question whether this is not the better way to teach temperance to children, anyhow. Anything in the way of text book teaching to children under the grammar grade, i. e., that is in any way scientific, is not apt to be remembered or to have the effect, that words coming from the living teacher, so plain that the child understands it. If we so instruct our boys and girls on the subject, that when they grow to manhood and womanhood, they will not drink the question is solved at once. If the saloons are not patronized they will close of their own accord. No one will follow the business except for the money there is in it. As soon as it becomes a losing business, every saloon will be closed. The public school teachers of to-day are doing woman service in the cause of temperance, if they do their whole duty. Let every boy and girl be made to know the evil effects of all stimulants and narcotics if used to excess and then when they become men and women they cannot plead ignorance, if they see fit to use them.

Civil Government.

Civics or civil government ought to have a place in our ward schools. Perhaps it would not be well to have a text book on the subject—this, perhaps, has its proper place in the high school; but every teacher ought to teach obedience to the laws of our country, and just as soon as the boys and girls are able to comprehend, they should know what these laws are, where they originate, how made, and why they should be obeyed. This can be done in various ways and always in a way to interest all the pupils. This is true patriotism. A respect for the flag will thus be taught because they are taught what the flag stands for. A hurray patriotism, one that goes as the multitude goes, is not the kind we are needing to-day. We have, perhaps, too much of that kind already. We need a patriotism that will always stand for the right on all great questions that come up for solution. Our country needs men to-day as it never did before. We have them and they will in the future, as they have in the past, carry our flag through all dangers and hold it aloft as the beacon light of the world.

Hops of the Nation.

Our public schools are the hope of the nation. They are the leaven that is to inject its revivifying influence into every avenue of business, into every stratum of society and into the very body politic itself. A free people may be enslaved, but a free and enlightened people, never! Let a people once know what it is to be free and enlightened and all the powers on earth cannot enslave them. They rise above their environments that may be at work to drag them down. Our free schools are the salvation of the race. Political parties save the country every four years, but our free schools furnish the men and the women that will keep our flag floating, no difference what may be the policies of the man who succeeds to the presidency. None but an enemy to our country and our flag would do ought to cripple our free schools.

The Truant Law.

We have a truant law in West Virginia, which the attorney general has decided, and which the writer believes applies to Wheeling just as much as it does to any other part of the state. Why is it not enforced? Why did our board of education fee a lawyer to get an opinion, when the attorney general was the one to pass on it? It cannot be that our board is opposed to it. There are several hundred children running the streets of our city who would be in school if this law was enforced. Now this is a fact that cannot be denied. Would it not be well to investigate this matter? The law is not what it ought to be, perhaps, but it is better than none, and it is doing a great deal of good where it is enforced. There is nowhere in the state a town that has more need of this law than Wheeling, and it is the only place where it is not enforced.

Civics.

Referring again to the subject of civics, we observe that from now until March 4, 1901, is a time to impress those pupils who are old enough to understand it, all about the election of the President of the United States. So few voters, even, know the entire process. Then in West Virginia there is a United States senator to be elected. When the legislature meets the attention of the pupils can be called to this and each day they can note the proceedings un-

til he is elected. Such teachings will never be forgotten. All such opportunities are embraced by the true teacher, and the pupils are greatly benefited thereby.

Vertical vs. Slant Writing.

At the meeting of the New York state council of school superintendents, one of the most interesting discussions of the entire meeting was said to have been on the subject, "Vertical vs. Slant Writing." The sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of vertical—only four out of the entire assemblage voting in favor of slant writing. It seems that there has been an erroneous idea gone abroad concerning the vote of the borough superintendents. The vote was not a unanimous one and the principals are left free to teach vertical writing, if they choose to do so. The New York School Journal, one of the leading educational journals of the United States, has this to say on the subject: "One thing seems assured, and that is that vertical script has come to stay, as a standard for beginners in penmanship. Whatever changes the individualities of older writers may work in the angle are of no consequences to teachers. Their duty is to present standards of legibility and simplicity. Rapidly, though essentially, is of secondary importance. To this end there can be no doubt as to the superiority of the vertical writing over slant."

Meeting of Principals.

A very interesting meeting of the principals was held at the superintendent's office on Thursday afternoon of last week. Quite a number of topics were discussed. The principals were urged to be careful that the reports made out by the teachers are correct in every particular, i. e., as to punctuation, additions, etc. The superintendent called special attention to the fact that the board of education was the only power to grant a holiday. No commissioner or commissioners could do so legally. He therefore suggested that when any teacher or teachers wish a holiday, or a half holiday, that the matter be referred to the board of education at the meeting preceding the time the holiday is desired.

For the Good of the Cause.

These notes are written not that the writer may show what he knows, but at the urgent request of the paper in which they appear: for the good of the cause, and with the special desire to help the young teacher in her work. In every article written the great aim has been to state educational facts as they appear to him. He does it honestly and with the wish to do the greatest good to the greatest number. Mistakes may be made in them, for the writer has lived long enough to know that he does not know all about everything that almost daily presents itself to the teacher. There was a time away back in his experience when he may have thought he "knew it all," but that time is in the distant past. Age and experience are great teachers. There has never appeared in any article an intended reflection on any teacher or any set of teachers. The Pedagogue is especially the friend of the young teachers, and will gladly do all in his power to help them. It is hoped that in the future these articles will be read with the spirit in which they are written—the good of all concerned.

THE PEDAGOGUE.

Week of Prayer for Young Men. The Young Men's Christian Association of the world have observed the second Sunday in November and the week following, as a season of prayer on behalf of young men, for a number of years, with good results. The local association has made arrangements for the observance of the week this year. At the request of the association some of the ministers of the city will preach on Sunday, November 11, to young men or about young men. On that Sunday Rev. S. T. Westhafer, pastor of the Fourth Street M. E. church, will give a gospel address to young men, in the association hall. The meeting will be made particularly attractive by the presence of the Thomson M. E. church vested choir.

Young men's meetings will be held during the week. The Monday evening meeting will be in charge of Rev. C. H. Molony, pastor of Zane street M. E. church. On Wednesday, Mr. George F. Tibbitts will take charge of the meeting and will address the meetings each of the remaining nights of the week and the men's meeting on Sunday, November 18. Mr. Tibbitts is state secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware and District of Columbia. He was until recently general secretary of the Cincinnati association.

FAIR EXCHANGE.

A New Back for an Old One—How It Is Done in Wheeling. Sometimes the back aches with a dull, indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; sometimes pain shoots across the region of the kidneys and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use plastering or rubbing the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. To exchange a bad back for a new and stronger one, follow the example of this Wheeling citizen:

Mrs. Annie Murphy, of No. 2365 Wood street, says: "Kidney trouble started from a cold which settled in my kidneys. I paid little attention to it for some time, and it steadily grew worse until it got so bad that loads of medicine from different doctors and proprietary medicines did not help me. I had such severe pains in my kidneys and through the muscles of my back that it was often impossible for me to lie in bed, and I had to get up and sit in a chair. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised—sent to the Logan Drug Company and got a box. I was astonished at the remarkable effect, for by the time I completed the treatment I was cured."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McIlburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, always kills the pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Address A. C. Hall, . . . Glencoe, Ill.

CARD OF INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

The voter can procure ballots of the poll clerks only.

On entering the election room the voter will give his name and residence to one of the poll clerks, who will give him one ballot. On receipt of the ballot the voter shall forthwith and without leaving the enclosed space, retire alone to one of the booths or compartments, and shall there prepare his ballot.

In the preparation of his ballot, the voter shall decide, FIRST, which ticket (whether the Republican, Democratic, or other) he will vote; and he will then deface ALL THE OTHER TICKETS on the ballot sheet by drawing one or more lines, WITH PEN AND INK OR INDELIBLE PENCIL, from the top to the bottom thereof, or across the heading thereof.

A voter desiring to erase the name of any candidate from the ticket he intends to vote, or to vote for any other candidate or person in his stead, may strike the name printed from his ticket and write in the blank space immediately below the name stricken off the name of the person from whom he desires to vote.

If the voter spoil, deface or mutilate the ballot delivered to him, he may return it to the poll clerks and receive another in place thereof. HE MUST NOT DESTROY IT.

He must vote the ballot he receives, or return it to the poll clerks.

A voter cannot remain in the booth or compartment longer than five (5) minutes.

If a voter, for lack of education, or by reason of his physical disability, is unable to prepare his ballot, and for that reason requires the assistance of the ballot clerks, both of them must go with him to the voting booth, and one of them, in the presence of the other, and out of sight and hearing of all others, must prepare his ballot for him as he (the voter) directs it to be done. And if the voter requests it to be done, the ballot must be read over to him as so prepared after it is done;

OR.

The voter may require the poll clerks to show him the relative position of the names of the candidates on the ballot, and then retire to the voting booth and prepare his ballot.

No voter shall hold conversation or communication with any other person than the poll clerks or commissioners of election while in the election room.

When the voter has prepared his ballot, he shall vote forthwith and before leaving the polling place. He shall give his name, and present his ballot to one of the commissioners of election. When he has voted he shall retire immediately from the election room, and beyond the sixty feet limit thereof.

\$500 REWARD

We pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with

Liverita, The Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill

They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Illinois. Sold by

Sold by Chas. B. Goetz, Druggist, Market and Twelfth streets, Wheeling, W. Va.

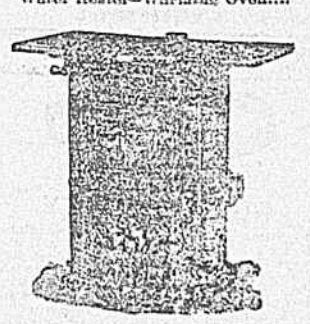
"DIRT IN THE HOUSE BUILDS THE HIGHWAY TO BEGGARY." BE WISE IN TIME AND USE

SAPOLIO

Old Age Proportioned. **SAPOLIO** GURE NERVOUS DEBILITY. Sold by Chas. B. Goetz, Druggist, cor. Market and Twelfth streets, apt 14

PERFECTION GAS RANGE.

Perfection Gas Ranges. Four and Six Hole—Coke Griddle—Water Heater—Warming Oven—



TRIMBLE & LUTZ CO., 100-1010 Market Street.

INSURANCE.

Real Estate

Title Insurance.

If you purchase or make a loan on real estate have the title insured by the

Wheeling Title & Trust Co., No. 1305 Market Street.

H. M. RUSSELL, President
J. F. STEEL, Secretary
J. F. RAWLING, Vice President
W. H. THACKER, Asst. Secretary
O. R. E. GILCHRIST, Examiner of Titles

PUBLICATIONS.

DAUGHTER

OF THE ELM.

A TALE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

A book that has excited almost a furor in the locality where the story is set.

By Mail, Postpaid, \$1.00.

Address A. C. Hall, . . . Glencoe, Ill.

au27-d-2w

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY

Printing. An entire new line of improvements in Ball Programs, Tickets and Invitations at all prices at the Intelligencer Job Printing Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF WHEELING.

Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$50,000

DIRECTORS.

J. N. Vance, John Frew, John Waterhouse, John L. Dickey, W. E. Stone, George E. Miller, W. H. Frank, J. M. Brown, Wm. Ellingham

OFFICERS.

J. N. VANCE, President
JOHN FREW, Vice President
LAWRENCE A. SANDS, Cashier
WM. E. IRVINE, Asst. Cashier

Business entrusted to our care will receive prompt and careful attention.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

CAPITAL—\$175,000.

WILLIAM A. BETT, President
MORTIMER POLLOCK, Vice President
J. A. MILLER, Cashier
J. H. McDONALD, Asst. Cashier
Directors on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

DIRECTORS.

William A. Bett, Mortimer Pollock, J. A. Miller, Robert Simpson, E. M. Atkinson, C. M. Frisell, Julius Pollock.